NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1875.-WITH SUPPLEMENT.

WASHINGTON.

VIEWS OF THE LOUISIANA COMMITTEE. RETURN OF JUDGE HOAR'S SUB-COMMITTEE-NO TIME

YET TO COMPARE CONCLUSIONS-A SAD STATE OF AFFAIRS IN NEW-ORLEANS-GOOD CITIZENS HOLD-ING ALCOF FROM POLITICS-GEN, SHERIDAN IN-SULTED-THE ATTEMPT AT COMPROMISE. BIT TRLEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Messrs. Hoar, Wheeler. Frye, and Marshall, the sub-Committee sent to Louisiana to make a report on the political condition of that State, returned here yesterday, having left New-Orleans on Tuesmorning. They took testimony up to Monday night, and they have therefore had no time to compare their views and agree upon a report. No conference whatever has yet been had, nor have the members generally disclosed their ideas to each other. Mr. Frye has drawn out the heads of what he considered ought to be the report of the majority, and Mr. Wheeler generally concurs in his views as thus expressed. A meeting of the Sub-Committee is called for tomorrow night, when it is expected an understanding will be reached.

Mr. Five was on the floor of the House for a short time yesterday and talked freely with Members He gave them to understand that the condition of affairs in New-Orleans and throughout the State is desperate, and he could see no way out that was likely to be adopted. He said everything was in an unsettled condition, business lan guishing, and general demoralization surrounding everything. Most of the best people have lost all hope of a settled and peaceful condition of society, and despaired of any improvement in public affairs. He thinks New-Orenas is cursed by ome of the worst classes that are to be found in the United States; that these classes exer, so a terrorism over the better class of people, who are disposed to be conservative. These former are of the most desperate and reckless character; they have no standing, no property, and nothing whatever at stake. They are not ex-Confederates, but mostly those who were too young during the war to enter the army, and are now without occupation Mr. Frve thinks the Conservatives are by far the better people in New-Orleans, for they represent the culture, the wealth, and the business of the city. They generally seek to avoid polities, and the parties there are, as a consequence, made up on each wide of the worst elements of society.

Mr. Fry spoke with great freedom with his collegians. He said the subject ought to be above party, and that the unhappy condition of the people touched him most keenly. He believes in the exstence of the White League, and says that nobody denies that it is an armed organization. Gen. Sheridad has seen companies of the league drilling with arms. He also believes that intimidation was practiced to an alarming degree in various parts of the States. One of the members asked him how he reconciled his statement with the report of Messrs. Phelps, Foster, and Potter, who had also looked into the subject. Mr. Frye replied that those gentlemen confined their inquiries to intimidation on the day of election. He said, of course there was none on such days; that Committee would report as much as that. But he said that intimidation in a dozen different ways was practiced, and practiced most effectively, before the days of election. His Commembers with whom Mr. Frye conversed that be comes back with as much of the radical are in his eye as the most radical could desire. He denounces with unsparing phrase the masses of the opposition' whose present disloyalty to the General Government and to the peace of society, he thinks, is mere venomous than during the war, and there is nothing he would not do legally and properly to put them down. He said it was no uncommon thing for Gen. Sheridan to be hissed in the street and at his hotel. and that everything that could be done to humiliate and annoy him had been resorted His is insulted at the table; he constantly receives anonymous letters abusing him in the vilest language and threatening his life. He is treated with sneers by some of the ladies, and even at the table he is forced to listen to abusive | It is also argued that for the Senate to admit talk not addressed to him but carried on in so loud a key as to indicate that it is meant for him. The Conservatives are not guilty of any impropriety, and according to Mr. Frye are made up of the best of people in the city and State. They are as powerless to control the wicked element that seems to have the mastery, as the Kellogg Government. As to the Returning Board, Mr. Frye thinks there is no evidence of fraud. He thinks the Board made a mistake in the construction of the law, but that there was no fraud committed. He thinks the protest against the counting of the vote of any parish should be signed by the Supervisor or Commissioner of Election or by three citizens, making oath, &c. He is satisfied that the evidence will show that there was sufficient intimidation to prevent a Republican majority, otherwise sure, in the State in 1874. He openly declared that he thought the Conservatives ought to have a majority in the Legislature, and that they are entitled to the organization. He thinks they ought to stop quarreling, and compromise among themselves, and recognize Kellogg as the de facto Governor. He does not see what the Gen eral Government can do in the premises, but he will confer with his colleagues in the Committee. He said the Committee tried to effect a compromise which was agreed to by the Conservatives and also by Kellogg, and both Speakers, who promised to resign if the Conservatives would come back. This arrangement was defeated by the same wicked element which has made all the trouble. Mr. Wheeler says that he has had no conference

with his colleagues, and does not indicate would like to pursue as to the report. He had hoped for a compromise by which the duties of the committee would be brought to a close. Both he and Mr. Frye were sought by the conservatives, who urged them to use their good offices to effect a compromise. The gentlemen heard all who came to them, and when it was evident that it was desired by so large a part of the Conservative opposition, they set earnestly to work. To Mr. Wheeler was given the duty of preparing all the papers. He drew a resolution which did not involve any compromise of principle, with a long This was submitted to the Conservative cancus, and on Friday, the 5th inst., it was adopted by a vote of 38 to 27. Thus the cancus was pledged to vote in the Legislature, if the compromise was ratified, to the following resolutions:

promise was ratified, to the following resolutions:

Whereas, Doubts have existed and still exist as to the legal results of the election in this State in the month of November, 1872, and

Whereas, It is alleged, and by a large portion of this State beneved, that the result of the election for members of the House of Representatives and for Treasurer, in the month of November last, was illegally determined and promulgated be the Returning Board; and Whereas, These doubts, allegations, and belief have tended greatly to disturb the public mind and unsettle confidence and hipuriously to affect the material futerests of the State; and

Whereas, It is deemed necessary to the welfare of the State that an adjustment of the foregoing difficulties should be effected; therefore, be it Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Louisman, That said Assembly, without approving the same, will not disturb the present State Government claiming to have been elected in 1872, known as the Kellogg Government, or seek to impeach the Governor for any past official acts, and that henceforth it will accord to said Governor all necessary and legitimate support in maintaining the laws and in advancing the peace and prosperity of this State, and that the House of Representatives as to its Hembers, as constituted under the award of Messrs. George F. Hoar, Wm. A. Wheeler, William P. Prye, and Bamuel S. Marshall, shall remain without change except by resignation or death of members, until a new general election; and that the Change of the control of the state of the same server. Samuel S. Marshail, shall remain without change except by resignation or death of members, until a new general election; and that the Senate as herein recognized shall also remain unchanged, except so far as that body may make changes on contests.

On the Saturday following an inkling of the agreement by the caucus was made public, and the

same element heretofore alluded to at once set the report in motion that the Conservatives had betrayed the people and joined Mr. Kellogg. On the same evening an immense mass meeting was held at the Clay statue and the caucus was denounced in the severest terms. The names some of the members were men-ed, and cries of "Hang them!" Shoot them!" "Down with them!" &c., followed. The result was that on Monday there was great hesitation, and in the evening the caucus rescined its action. On Tuesday, the Committee seeing no sign of being able to effect an arrangement, left for Washington. Upon Mr. Wheeler's arrival here, be found a dispatch from a leading Conservative Senator and member of the cauous, dated the 12th, idquiring if Mr. Wheeler's proposition was yet available. This would seem to indicate that a compromise was pet possible. Mr. Wheeler has not answered the dispatch, but will confer with his colleagues before sending a reply. Mr. Fry expressed the belief that the report would be presented to the House on Tuesday, but other members of the Committee do not think it will be ready before the latter part of the week.

THE PINCHBACK CONTEST.

IMPORTANCE OF THE QUESTION OF ADMITTING MR. PINCHBACK TO THE SENATE-THE POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION TOWARD LOUISIANA DEPEND-ENT UPON THE SENATE'S ACTION IN THIS-A PREVIOUS RECORD OF THAT BODY ON THE LE-GALITY OF MR. PINCHBACK'S ELECTION.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.-Senator Morton intends to call up the Pinchback case in the Senate tomorrow, and will attempt to have a vote taken before adjournment. He says he believes that not more than two or three Republicans will record themselves against giving Mr. Pinchback his seat on the prima facie case made by his credentials. Other Senators say that this case cannot be disposed of in one day's session, and that the result will be very doubtful. The vote of the Senate on the question of Mr. Pinchback's admission will a much more important event now than it could have been had it taken place at any previous time since he first received the votes of the Kellogg Legislature. There is little prospect that Congress will take any definite action of the general Louisiana question before March 4, and the President has publicly asserted his purpose in the absence of such action to be guided by the vote of the Senate upon Mr. Pinchback's case. If he is admitted to a seat on his credentials signed by Mr. Kellogg, Gen. Grant will interpret the act as an approval of his whole Louisiana policy, and he will continue to sustain Mr. Kellogg as he has heretofore. If the Senate refuses to seat Pinchback, he will consider that as a vote of want of confidence, and nobody knows what he will do then. A few weeks ago be said he should withdraw the troops from Louisiana and let Mr. Kellogg take care of himself. Recently some of his Louisiana friends have persuaded him to reconsider that determination.

Mr. Zacharie, Major Burke, and several others, representing the Conservatives of Leuisiana, arrived here yesterday, and will use every means in their power to prevent Mr. Pinchback's admission to the Senate. They protest against any settlement of the general Louisiana question en a side issue mittee would show that. It was very evident to like this, and say that to do it will be to do great injustice to the people of the State by dodging the real point at issue. As long as the two cases were onsidered separately, and the seating of Pinchback temporarily on his credentials left open the question of the legality of the Kellogg Government, the Senate's action on the former case was of small importance. Then even Mr. Morton was indifferent, and had the case referred back to his Committee when he heard of some irregularities in connection with the election; although if it had been reported that Mr. Pinchback had bought every vote that was east for him, it would not have hurt his prima facie case according to the theory which Mr. Morton now puts forward. It would only prove the necessity of investigation to determine his right to retain his

> Pinchback now would be to stultify the action of the last two years. On Jan. 16, 1873, after a most thorough and searching investigation, four Republican members of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, Messrs. Carpenter, Logan, Alcorn, and Anthony, signed a report which closed with the following resolution:

Resolved, That neither John Ray nor W. L. McMillan s entitled to a seat in the Senate, neither having been lected by the Legislature of the State of Louislana.

The Senate, although it did not pass the bill which accompanied this report, providing for a new election, did in reality follow the advice of the Committee by seating neither. The Legislature which elected John Ray was the same body which chose Mr. Pinchback, and the Senate has had no new light on the validity of that Legislature since that report was made. In fact, the election of 1872 has not since been investigated at all. The only conclusion that can be reached, therefore, is that those who beheved that John Ray was not entitled to a seat in the Senate must hold the same opinion in regard to

A WAR CLAIM DEFEATED.

BILL FOR RELIEF OF LOYAL SOUTHERN CRED-ITORS-UNEXPECTED OPPOSITION DEVELOPED-COMBINATION OF BORDER STATE REPRESENTA-TIVES AGAINST IT-GEN. BUTLER'S DISAPPOINT

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.-The House was in a strange mood when it met yesterday morning. At the adjournment on Friday evening, the previous question had been ordered upon a bill to relieve val creditors. The history of this claim is very interesting. After the breaking out of the war, the Confederate Congress ordered the confiscation of debts due to Northern creditors, and receivers were appointed to collect the amounts and pay them into the Confederate Treasury. The amount thus confiscated was more than \$1,000,000. When New-Orleans was captured, there was found in some of the banks of that city the sum of \$203,239, which stood to the credit of the Confederate receivers, never having been paid into the Treasury. This money was sent to the Secretary of the Treasury in this city, with a letter setting forth the facts and stating that it was a fund out of which the loyal creditors whose claims were confiscated should be partially reimbursed pro rata, according to the amount of their claims. The money was actually covered into the Treasury. In the last Congress a bill identical with that under consideration yesterday was passed by the House, almost without opposition, and sent to the Senate, where it was favorably reported by the Committee on Claims, and went upon the calendar, but was never reached.

The bill was reported in Committee of the Whole n Friday, and agreed to by a large majority. When it came up in the House Mr. Giddings of Texas opposed it on the ground that the creditors had in many cases collected their claims since the war, and that if this money was to be paid to anybody it should be to those from whom it was collected. The opposition on Friday was very weak, hardly enough to call the Yeas and Nays. Yesterday morning the Border State men, who think that their constituents have been very unjustly treated by Mr. Lawrence, who is Chairman of the Committee on War Claims. had formed a combination to beat the bill, principally on account of their dislike for Judge Lawrence, and they carried a majority of the House with them. Gen. Butler, who was also interested in this bill, and was apparently very angry at its defeat. attacked the next bill, the object of which was to pay for supplies taken by the Union army during

the Morgan raid, and that too was defeated. It having become apparent that the House would defeat every war claim bill, Mr. Garfield moved to take up the Pension and Military Academy Appropriation bills, and they were passed.

THE BILL FOR MANAGING THE SOUTH. FULL SYNOPSIS OF THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS MEAS-URE-STRONG OFPOSITION TO THE BILL AMONG

THE MAJORITY-GEN. COBURN TO INTRODUCE IT

IRY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE] WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.-The Republican caucus bill for the management of the Scuth will be report-

ed to the House to-morrow or next day, but when it

will come up for discussion has not been determined. The opposition to it among the Republicans is much

greater than was anticipated.

The fact that such men as Messrs, Blaine, Dawes, Garfield, the two Willards, Phelps, and others almost as prominent in the House and in the party look upon the passage of such a measure not only as unnecessary, but very impolitic, stiffens up the back-bones of a great many others who are beginning to see through the rule or ruin policy of Gen. Butler and his Southern followers. A hasty canvass of the House on Saturday showed that at least 50 Republicans will vote against the section of the bill allowing the President to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, and without this the bill would be robbed of much of its effect. The extremists are losing ground every day. Their chances of success in the House are by no means good, and in the Senate the Democrats would fillibuster until the last hour of the session before they would allow the bill to pass. A full synopsis of the bill, which is entitled "A

bill to protect electors and to prevent fraud at elections," is given below. After a stormy debate in the House canens Friday evening, the bill, with the exception of the third section, was adopted, and a resolution was passed directing Gen. Coburn to introduce it in the House at once. The attendance at the cancus was comparatively small, the largest vote being 66; when the last roll was called only 38 members responded.

Because I seponded.

Section I. That if two or more persons within the jurisds ton of the United States or of any of the States of the United States or of the Virion shall forcinly everthrow a State government, or any of the constituted authorities of the same, or interfere in any forcible or unlawful manner with the dusexecution of the laws of a State, or of the United States, or conspine for such purposes with the intent to commit a crime, the person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a felony and punished with a fine not exceeding \$10,000 and imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding ten years.

ing \$10,000 and imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding ten years.

SEC. 2. It two or more persons shall conspire to usurp by force any such government, or any department thereof, or chall attempt to subvert or usure such State government, or shall actually overfarow the government of any State, such person, upon conviction, shall be deemed guilty of a crime, and fined not less than \$5,000 and imprisoned not exceeding two years.

SEC. 3. No cinized of the United States entitled to vote at an election for Representative in Congress, under the Constantion of the United States, or under the fundamental conditions prescribed in any of the nets of Congress abmitting any of the States lately in rebellion, shall be deprived of such right to vote by any action of such States, whether by not of the Legislature or amendments to the several State constitutions. If any officer charged whin conducting such election shall refuse at any election for Congress to receive the vote of any such citizen in consequence of any such action, he he shall be guilty of a bisdemeanor, and upon conviction be fined from \$500 to \$1,000, and imprisonment not exceeding one year.

SEC. 4. Any person using firearms or other deadly weapons against any persons at any place on the day of registrations for the Congressional elections for the purpose of intimidating or injuring such persons while such election is in progress, and who shall to the same before any election, shall be guilty of a crime; penalty \$500 to \$2,000; imprisonment not exceeding three years; Provided, That it any persons shall surve conceiled free

o two years. SEC. 6 relates to ballot-baxes, poll-lists, and other second connected with elections. It declares the ab-

papers connected with elections. It declares the ab-duction or mutilation of any of these parers a crime, punishable by a line of \$300 to \$3,000, and tappiscoment two to five years. FEC. 7 provides that if any person shall be killed while

SEC. 10 provides for the extension of the existing laws as to beputy United States Marshals, so that Marshals way be appointed in every county and parish in every

as to Depuis Child a state and a parish in every Congressional district.

SEC. 11 prescribes the duties of the officers in charge of the ballot-baxes on the day of election; makes it their duty to count the votes before leaving the nailot-baxes, in the presence of the Supervisors of Election or Depuis Marshal, and to immediately send a certified copy of the returns to the Chief Supervisor of the district and to the Cief of the National House of Representatives.

SEC. 12 provides that no officer acting under this act shall receive compensation, and that the ballot-baxes, papers, &c., shall be retained by the custodian must the chase of the first session of the Congress to which they relate; also prescribes means whereby contestants in Congress may obtain certified copies of the ballot.

SEC. 14 provides that whenever any such unlawful combinations, as defined in the revised statutes and under this act, shall be organized or attempted, and so numerous and powerful as to be able, by violence, to set at defiance and overturn any State authorities, in all such cases such combinations shall be deemed a rebellion against the United States, and during the continuance of such rebellion within the limits which shall be prescribed by the proclamation of the President of the United States, it may be inwful for the President of the United States, it may be inwful for the President of the United States, it has decretion, to suspend the privileges of the writ of labeas corpus; and it is provided as to the Arabas corpus; and it is provided as to the Arabas corpus; and it is provided as to the Arabas corpus, and it is provided as to the Arabas corpus; and it is provided as to the Arabas corpus, and it is provided as to the Arabas corpus, and it is provided as to the Arabas corpus, and it is provided as to the Arabas corpus; and it is provided as to the Arabas corpus; and it is provided as to the Arabas corpus; and it is provided as to the Arabas corpus; and it is provided.

asset that all the provisions of the second section of the act of March 3, 1865, relating to nabeas corpus, at hereby revived in full powers. AN OUTLINE OF SPEAKER BLAINE'S SPEECH IN THE HOUSE CAUCUS-THE PROPOSITION TO GIVE THE PRESIDENT GREAT POWER IN SUSPENDING THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS STRONGLY OPPOSED.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.] WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.-There having been some erroneous reports of Speaker Blaine's speech in the Republican caucus of Friday evening last, the following is given as an authentic outline of all he

The Speaker confined his remarks wholly to the proposition for a general suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, and made no reference whatever to any other subject. He stated that he could see no possible reason for giving the President the power to suspend the great writ at his discretion in Maine and Michigan because there was a disturbed condition of sifairs in Louisiana or Mississippi. If there is a condition of sifairs there to warrant it, let the suspension be confined to the disturbed districts. He could not see why Southern States, like Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee, that were now trying to sustain good governments, should be meuaced and excited by a suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. Moreover the pending proposition was unlimited as to territory and unlimited as to time. The bill, if it should become a law, would confer upon the whoever that President might be, the right and power to suspend the habeas corpus at his soic and absolute discretion in any city, county, district, or State within the Union. He felt-great respect for President Grant, and would trust him as far as he would any Executive officer, but he would never vote to confer this autocratic power upon any President now or hereafter. Even if no actual harm should come from it for a long period of years, the people would in the end become too much familiarized with the auspension and would lose that intense leaf-ousy of individual personal liberty which is the great characteristic of the Angie-Saxon race, and which all our legislation should stimulate rather than repress. The Speaker confined his remarks wholly to the prop

THE RILL TO EQUALIZE BOUNTIES.

THE OBJECT TO TREAT EARLY SERVICE IN THE WAR AS LIBERALLY AS LATER-OPPOSITION ON AC-COUNT OF A DEPLETED TREASURY-OBJECTIONS TO DEDUCTION OF BOUNTIES PAID BY STATES-TEXT OF THE BILL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.-The bill to equalize bounties, which passed the House yesterday by a vote of 177 Yeas to 40 Nays, is one in which every non-commissioned officer, musician, artificer, wagoner, private soldier, sailor, or marine, who served in the army or navy during the War of the Rebellion, is interested. The theory of it is that those who colisted early in the war before the high rates of bounty were fixed, were and are just as much entitled to be treated generously as those who waited until later and were induced to enlist when the United nes Pinh Page.

CRISIS IN FRANCE.

RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTRY. UNEASINESS IN PARIS---THE DUKE DE BROGLIE SUM-MONED TO FORM A NEW CABINET-A NEW CABI-NET NOT LIKELY TO BE FORMED FOR THE

A special dispatch to The Echo from Paris says the greatest unensiness prevails in that city in consequence of the political situation. The crisis is grayer than ever. The Chamber cannot make a Constitution and will not dissolve. President Mac-Mahon would have resigned if the Senate bill had been passed as amended. The Bonapartists gain greatly by these complications. The Republicans will make no further concessions.

PARIS, Saturday, Feb. 13, 1875. The Gaulois asserts that at the close of yesterday's sitting of the Assembly the Ministers insisted upon resigning, and that President MacMahon accepted their resignations. The Gaulois also says the President has summoned the Duke de Broglie, who will form a new Cabinet in conjunction with M. de PARIS, Feb. 14, 1875.

It is believed that no new Cabinet will be formed until a final decision is reached in the Assembly on the Constitution bills.

THE LATE COALITION OF ORLEANISTS AND REPUBLICANS. THE WAY PREPARED BY M. LABOULAYE'S MOTION

MAJORITY ON THE WALLON AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL BILL-A VOTE AGAINST THE [FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

PARIS, Feb. 1 .- The French raft of State was under way again last week, as you know, for a constitutional port. Despite head winds, passionate gusts and squalls, the crossest of currents and discordant crews, it does seem to be making some little headway toward a Republican harbor. It may be driven back to-day or any other day this week from what little advance it gained between last Monday and last Saturday. The order of the day in the Assembly on Thursday was the second reading of the Ventayon constitutional bill. The first article of this bill is as follows: "The legislative power is exercised by two assemblies-the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. The Chamber of Deputies is elected by universal suffrage, under the conditions fixed by the electoral law. The Senate is composed of members elected or appointed in proportions, and under conditions that shall be regulated by a special law." That is, it fixes the principle of two Houses, but leaves the new electoral law (to modify universal suffrage), which is to be represented in the Lower Honse, and the appointed and elected proportions of members of the Upper House open or reserved ques-

To this first article the following amendment was effered: "The Government of the Republic is composed of two Chambers and a President," This is essentially article first of the Constitutional bill known as Dufaure's, proposed by that extremely moderate Republican when he was chief of M. Thiers's Cabinet, which was condemned by a vote of 350 to 344 on May 21, 1873. It was revived in the Casimir-Périer proposition, rejected in July, 1874, by 574 to 333 voices. "One of its two objects is to state a fact that has been forgotten by the Constitutional Law Commission, that we are living in a Republica fact it is well enough to assert, in a country where the cry of 'Vive la Republic' has been deemed seditions," With these words M. Laboulaye began his long argament in support of the amendment. M. Laboulave is a peculiar speaker. His discourse is beautifully clear in diction, close in its logic, without pedantic arrogance, enlivened with pleasantries of wit and humor that tell without stinging, running at moments into a familiar conversational tone, but never below a sort of amia ble dignity. It rises not to high flights, but to high planes without rhetorical straining, and co raises the auditory, communicating emotion because the speaker is deeply moved. It was so free from ers to be, persuasive to heavers of contrary views, at St. Petersburg. been put just after he returned to his seat, his amendment for legally authenticating the Republic would have passed. The objections to it, presented by a heavy talker of the Right, had no other effect than to drive a number of members from the House. But that most excellent sectarian Louis Blane would mount the tribune, and then, under difficulties of interruption, wordily proclain that he and a choice few fellow-confessors of the straitest republican sect must, for conscience cake. resist the principle embodied in the amendment, being convinced that the institution of the presidency is fatal to the Republic." He held for himself a first article of faith that the Republic does exist, and that to seem to make its existence or vitality dependent on a parliamentary decree is heresy.

That Louis Blane's appearance in the tribune. that day, whether he spoke for or against the amendment, was admirably calculated to shock such "conservative" waverers as had been gently drawn out toward Laboulaye's moderately presented principle of a republic tremulously back within heir conservative lines of doubt and fear, is indisputable. Whether, if Louis Blanc had kept his small voice of conscience still that day, the amendment would have then passed, is another and most doubtful question. No matter. Monarchists of all shades caught at the occasion-especially because some of them had left the House-and succeeded in deferring the vote till the next day, Friday. The question being put on Friday the Laboulaye amendment was rejected by a vote of 359 to 336. Louis Blane and the four or five faithful, in whose name he spoke 24 hours before, voted Yea, and the first article of the Ventvon bill, cited above, is adopted on the second reading. But now is brought forward an additional amendatory article destined partially to take the place of this first article. It is as follows: "The President of the Republic is chosen by a plurality of the suffrages of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies united in National Assembly. He is appointed for seven years and is reëligible.

So far as the first of its several objects is concerned. this (which will be known as the Wallon) amendment is nearly identical in principle, (that is in the principle of instituting the practically existing republic and legitimating its name as the form of government) with the rejected Dufaure, Casimir-Périer and Laboulaye propositions. Its author, Mr. Wallon is, like Dufaure, Pégier and Laboulaye, really a conservative by temperament, intelligence and age. Like the first, two of these three-and I am no way sure that M. Laboulaye should be omitted for want of likeness in the case-and M. Thiers and M. de Rémusat and Léon Say, his preference is for a constitutional monarchy. He is 62 years old, and has learned things in his time. He is a member of the Institute, historical lecturer (successor to Guizot) at the Sorbonne, a somewhat volumious, learned and utterly orthodox writer about religious persons and institutions. He is not an orator, but failing verbosity and facility of smart phrases, sustained his amendment perhaps all the more effectively in a brief, calmly-spoken, straightforward argument, resting on indisputable facts, and appealing only to decent patriotism and common sense. That his amendment, which had first to be referred to the Constitutional Law Committee of Thirty, was rejected by that helpless multitude of councilors in whom there is no wisdom, is matter of course. Nothing so nearly approaching as it does to intelligible definiteness

could meet with approval from a majority of its

floating, equivocating, intriguing, discordantly mouarchical members. It was at last, in an unusually full house, on Saturday adopted by 353 to 352-a majority of one-in the Assembly.

Scant as the majority is for the provisional adoption, on the second reading, of this projected fragment of a constitution into which is admitted the principle of republicanism, it is noteworthy for the principle's sake. What is most promising in its respect is the overwhelming majority that swept out as idle rubbish the Desjardins amendment to the Wallon amendment. The purpose of the Desjardins amendment (approved by President MacMabon and that queer ministry of his, whose members rest at a sort of board wages) was to insure the continuance of the provisional state of things till after 1880. "Since it appears now impossible to keep the door forever open to the entrance of a monarch, let us keep it ajar for chances, and at all rates bolt it against the republic," was the reasoning of its supporters. Needless to say this attempt to preserve an equivocation for future use, to stave off definiteness from any proposition to be adopted by the Assembly, was the struggling attempt of MacMahon's evil genius, the Duke de Broglie.

Of this lamentably bare majority which did last Saturday agree-amid differences-that the government it lives under should be permitted to call itself by its own name, the most signficant part is made up of defections from the Orleanist Right Center. Bungling work and accidents omitted from the account, the chances are that the republican form of government being once legislatively approved, the Orleanists are left free to come up to its legitimate support. So the majority of one of Saturday may grow to a really compact, working majority.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

MAZZINI AND THE PRUSSIAN GOVERNMENT. REPORTED CORRESPONDENCE WITH PRINCE BISMARCK IN REGARD TO AN ALLIANCE BETWEEN FRANCE

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 13, 1875. The Florence Epoca has published a correspondence purporting to have taken place between Mazzini and the Prussian Government in 1867. It contains a letter written by Mazzini to Bismarck, warning him of the existence of an alliance between France and Italy, and stating that by concessions in relation to Rome, France had secured Italian aid in case of war with Prussia. Mazzini offered, if furnished with a million lire and arms, to frustrate the scheme by effecting the restoration of Italy. He declares that his information was trustworthy, but that he was unable to give the authority for it.

The Kölnische Zeitung is inclined to believe the corre-

spondence authentic, but the Berlin press repudiate it.

THE TROUBLES IN SPAIN. REPORTED RETREAT OF THE ALFONSISTS-ARRIVAL

OF KING ALFONSO AT MADRID-MINISTERIAL

SANTANDER, Feb. 14, 1875. It is rumored that the Alfonsist forces have fallen back to Oteiza, Larraga, and Tafalia, and the Carlists in Biscay and Guipuzcoa have been reinforced. A sudden attack on Bilboa is threatened.

MADRID, Feb. 14, 1875. King Alfonso has arrived in the city,

The Marquis de Mo'ms, Minister of the Marine, has been appointed Embassabor to France. Schor Cano-vas del Castillo takes charge of the Marine Department

A telegram from Carlist sources says Gen. Moriones is separated from the army of the North and is now blockaded in Pampeluna, which place is now in a worse con-dition than it was before it received relief.

THE INTERNATIONAL CODE CONFERENCE. REPLY OF PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF TO ENGLAND'S REFUSAL TO PARTICIPATE-ITS MODERATE TONE.

LONDON, Feb. 14, 1875. Prince Gortschakoff has replied to England's refusal to participate in the International Code Conference at St. Petersburg. He says the way will always be open to England to give in her adhesion to the resolu irritating words, so potently abundant in calm good tions which may be adopted by the Conference whether sense, as to be what so few political speeches from | she joins it or not. The moderate tone of the reply is the tribune are or are ever expected by the speak- attributed to the mediation of the German Ambassador

> THE WIMPFFEN LIBEL SUIT. STATEMENT OF M. DE CASSAGNAC IN HIS OW FENSE-HARSH ACCUSATIONS.

PARIS, Feb. 14, 1875. In the trial of the Wimpsfen libel case yesterday, the General addressed the court, repudiating in strong terms the imputations on his character as an officer and a gentleman. M. de Cassagnac, the defendant, replied by repeating the statements he made in Le Pays He accused Gen. Wimpffen of vaulty and incompetency, and declared he was guilty of treachery having broken his oath of allegiance to the Empress.

ARCHBISHOP CULLEN AGAINST REVIVALS. LONDON, Feb. 14, 1875.

Archbishop Cullen, in a pastoral address, condemns the mission of the revival preachers, Moody and Sankey. He says these men seek to do away with good works and the necessity of baptism, promising salvation by foolish sensationalism, without requiring

FOREIGN NOTES. LONDON, Feb. 14.-Mr. Gorst, the Conservative candidate, has been returned to Parliament from Chatham by 215 majority.

SANTANDER, Feb. 14.-Ex-Marshal Bazaine arrived at this place on Friday. The French residents of the town having asked for and obtained permission of the town having asked for and obtained permission of the authorities to screnade him, used the opportunity to hiss him and indulge in insulting cries. The crowd was dispersed by the police. He lett here last night for Madrid. The police were obliged to occupy the railway station on his departure, to protect him from violence and insult.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 13.-The adjourned debate on the Amnesty question was resumed last night. A large number of members on both sides of the House took part in the discussion. The Hon. Mr. Mousseau closed in a long speech by moving an amendment in favor of complete amnesty, which was voted down: Yeas, 21; Nays, 152. Mr. Mackenzie's resolution was then pur, and carried: Yeas, 126; Nays, 50. The resolution recommends amnesty to all except Riel, Lepine and O'Donovan, who are to be banished for five years.

Mr. W. E. Forster, in his letter declining to e a candidate for Laberal leader in the British House of Commons, says: "Hitherto I have felt that the responsibility of the suggestion of my name rested with those who made it, though I have lost no opportunity of requesting that full weight be given to my personal deficiencies and other disqualifications, or of showing how anxiously I desire not to be made a cause of disunion in our party. It now, however, appears to me ciear that I should not receive that general support without which I ought not to attempt to fulfill the daties of this most difficult though honorable post; and, therefore, though I must not be supposed to anticipate that the choice of the majority of the meeting would fail on me, I feel it any duty to state that, even should it chance to do so, I could not undertake the task. I should be sorry to seem either ungrateful for kind and generous confidence which I shall never forget, or indifferent to a position worthy of the highest ambition." sibility of the suggestion of my name rested with those

RESUMPTION OF WORK AT THE READING MACHINE SHOPS.

READING, Penn., Feb. 14.-The Times and Despatch to-morrow will announce a partial resumption of work in the machine shops of the Reading Railroad of employes will be put to work. This will necessitate a resumption of work in the blacksmith shop, brass foundery, botter shop, &c.

THE TAX ON TOBACCO.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 13.-In view of the anticipated increase of tax on tobacco, there has been an unprecedented rush on the internal Revenue office for tobacco stamps for the past two or three days. \$100,000 worth were sold to-day.

FATAL EXPLOSION OF A POWDER MILL. TROY, Feb. 13.-The drying and mixing mill belonging to the Schaglichoke Powder Company Exploded this afternoon, injurieg Horace Porter and Arthur Rogers, the former fatality.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

PACIFIC MAIL INIQUITY.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE TESTIMONY OF MR. RUFUS HATCH-THE MISSING MONEY AMOUNTS TO TWO MILLION DOLLARS-MESSES, IRWIN AND STOCKWELL DECLARED RE-SPONSIBLE FOR ITS ABSTRACTION-ITS RE-

CIPIENTS TO BE PROSECUTED. WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 .- The Ways and Means Committee, after holding a long private session to-day, opened their doors at 12:15 p. m. and resumed the Pacific

Mail subsidy investigation. Mr. Rufus Hatch, being sworn and interrogated as to the alteged anthorization by the Company of Mr. Irwin's expenditures in Washington, responded by reading a statement substantially as follows:

Irwin's expenditures in Washington, responded by reading a statement substantially as follows:

First, as to Mr. Irwin's allegation that he was acting under a contract with the Pacific Mail Company in his transactions in Washington, Mr. Hatch said that after a careful and thorough examination of all the books and records of the Company he was prepared to swear that all of Mr. Irwin's evidence in that respect is absolutely false. There never was any contract made by the Company of any such character, nor was any contract whatever made by the Company with Mr. Irwin. The letters of Mr. Stockwell to Irwin, quoted by the latter, showed that the arrangement between Mr. Stockwell and Irwin was individual and personal, and made by them acting in their individual capacities.

After calling attention to the fact that Mr. Irwin failed to produce copies of his letters to Mr. Blockwell, witness proceeded to testify that Irwin's relations to the Company were only those of San Francisco agent at a salary of \$10.000 per year, and that any statement of Mr. Irwin to the contrary is absolutely false. The only resolution authorizing Mr. Irwin's employment in Washington was that adopted by the Executive Committee, Feb. 14, 1872, and ratified by the Executive Committee, Feb. 14, 1872, and of Messes. Brillings, Osborne, Baxter, Ciews, and James D. Smith, all directors of the Company at that time, proved that this resolution was agreed to with the distinct understanding that itauthorized only the employment of counsel, and the total expenditure not to exceed; \$10.000, and this only for learning the proposes. Mr. Irwin, therefore, could not have acted as "counsel," and as a matter of fact does not claim to have dones so.

Mr. Haten desired to swear of his own knowledge that Mr. Stockwell transacted whis (stockwell's) individual basiness in the office of the Company; he had his pro-

tion bill contained a clause authorizing the Postmaster-General to invite proposals for the semi-montaly China mail service, and let the contract to the lowest bidder; that on the 5th of June the proper advectament was made that the Pacific Mail Company was the successful bidder, and it was awarded the contract on the 20th of August, 1872; furthermore, that owing to some technical requirement a new contract to the same effect was made between the Government and the Company, in March, 1873. That on the faith of this contract the Company has been and is still performing the semi-monthly China mail service, though it has not, up to the present time, received a dollar therefor; and that it has constructed said equipped two unsurpassed from steamships, at a cost of \$2.50,000,00 horn of which have been inspected and accepted by the Government as in every way conforming to the requirements of the law and contract, and capable of being taken by the Government themselves for naval purposes in case of war. The Company has also expended \$375,000 in the partial construction of three other vessels of the same class and for the same service, and will have expended when hey are completed at least \$5,400,000 on the faith of this written statement Mr. Hatch was interrogated by the Charmman and various members of the Committee on various points, being Brst asked whether he had any knowledge of more money having been brought to this entry. The books and records of the Company showed nothing of the kind, and he had no knowledge of more money having been brought to this entry. The books and records of the Company were concerned they showed nothing whatever to sustain it, and he was convinced that this could not be the case if Mr. Irwin's testimony were irac. Bestdes this he could refer again to the sworn testimony of airtie various directors and others as absolutely false he meant that so far as the books and records of the Company were concerned they showed that the new of his company, and which a certain mather over to Mr. Irwin'

And delivered to-day:

Washington, Peb. 13, 1875.

Clark Bell, eq., Afterney and Counsiler of the Pacific Mail steam hip company.

DEAR SIR: You will without delay notify to each and every person

DEAR SIR: You will willout deary many to dear any part of the money abstracted from the Pacific Mail steaming Company by A. B. stockwell and one Richard B. Irain while they were effects of said Company, that unless the amount so certified and amendes to bave been received to them is procopyly refunded to the Company, powerful use all means known to the law to compet immediate and proop is ettlement. Very strait, tours.

Managing Director and Executive Officer F. M. S. S. Co.

Very trally, 1931s.

Manusing Director and Executive Officer F. M. S. S. Ca.

During the private session of the Committee on Ways and Means to-day, the advisability of reproducing the testimony of Mr. Dillon, the former bookkeeper of the Sergeant-at-Arms, was discussed. It was decided, in view of certain current statements affecting members of a former Congress, and in order to complete the record in the subsidy examination, to reproduce the testimony either by the statement of the witness or on memoranda. His testimony taken two years ago was destroyed at his request, the Committee at the time not considering it as having an essential bearing on the question. It will be recollected that Sergeant-at-Arms Ordway recently requested that Dillon be resummoned, and stated that hi-books do not show that even a dollar flad been paid in or through his office to influence legislation.

A. H. Whiting is now in Washington and ready to testify before the Committee of Ways and Means.

PACIFIC MAIL LITIGATION. PROPOSED ACTIONS AGAINST ALL WHO RECEIVED MONEY TO INFLUENCE THE SUBSIDY.

Another phase of Pacific Mail litigation is about to be developed. The officers of the Company, boping to retrieve the good name of the corporation, even if they do not recover the \$1,000,000 that was used by previous administrations to secure the additional subsidy of \$500,000, have determined that they will take proceedings against all who have received the money of

the Company without a proper consideration. It is contended that this will include all the lobbyists who were engaged by Col. Irwen to help in procuring the passage of the subsidy. The persons most interested in the proceedings are Col. Irwin, against whom a suit-for \$750,000 is now pending; Congressman Schumaker, who received \$300,000; A. H. Whiting, who will be sued for about \$100,000; William S. King, from whom it will be sought to recover about \$125,000; Charles Abert, who Samuel Ward, Mr. Berret, Mr. Averill, and other lobby-

Samuel Ward, Mr. Berret, Mr. Averill, and other lobbylists who have become notorious by reason of their connection with the receipt of Pacific Mail money.

In reference to these suits williata H. Guion stated to
a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday that he knew nothing
about them except what he had seen in the newspapers.

Rufus Hatch, he said, had just returned from Washingtion, and he knew more than any other of the Directors
about it because the matter had not yet come up in the
Board. It would probably be brought before the Board
of Directors early this week.

Rufus Hatch said that on Saturday he gave an order
to the altorney of the Company to collect all moneys
due from any person. It was his intention and that of
the Company to find out where their money had gone,
and to recover it. Irwin was the only person who they
knew had taken any of the money, but if the others
owed the Company anything they would have to pay up.

WISCONSIN BAILBOAD LAW.

REPORT OF THE BAILROAD COMMISSIONERS-THE REPEAL OF THE POTTER LAW RECOMMENDED.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 14 .- The report of the Railroad Commissioners will probably be delivered to the Legislature to-morrow. It will recommend the repeal of the Potter law and the substitution of such legislation as will authorize the Commissioners to fix maximum rates of freight and passage roads of first class, namely, the and Northwestern. No restriction is proposed on roads of second class. The plan of the Commissioners also contemplates that each road shall be appraised, and that the the net earnings of any road of first class exceed to per cent of the value, its rates shall be reduced. The Commissioners have prepared a till embodying these recommendations, and the indications are that the bill will pass.